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# New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1895.

## TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Chinese army was retreating before the Japanese forces to the Great Wall, where a stand will be made. === The preliminary debate on the Anti-Revolution bill in the German Reichstag was concluded, and the bill referred to a committee. === A tumult was caused in the French Chamber of Deputies by a Socialist's attack on the moral character of the majority of the members. - The reports of a night alarm caused by conspiracies of Royalist natives in Hawaii were confirmed. ==== A new Cabinet was formed in Hayti.

Congress.-Both branches in session. == Senate: Discussion of the income tax feature in the Urgent Deficiency bill continued, speeches being made by Messrs, Teller, Lodge and Stewart. \_\_\_ An Anti-Oleomargarine bill was considered and several private pension bills were

Domestic .-- A fierce wind and snow storm prevalled over a large area in the West and Northwest; the thermometer fell forty-five degrees in St. Louis. === Superintendent Preston, of the New-York State Banking Department, issued his annual report. - The yachts Lagonda and Amadis are believed by the Treasury Department to be on a filibustering expedition. presidents of seven Northwestern universities held a conference and adopted rules governing college athletics. = The scale threatens destruction of fruit trees on Long Island and in Columbia County, New-York.

'City and Suburban.-Mrs. Augusta Thurow, the notorious Lexow Committee witness, returned from abroad and was at once arrested. By the collapse of the floors of a building five workmen were hurt, one probably fatally. Two laborers were killed by a train on the Hudson River road, near Spuyten Duyvil. === A man was roasted to death in a fire resulting from an explosion, at Mariner's Harbor, S. I. Police detectives were ordered to secure evidence against illegal resorts. — The Croker-Dwyer horses sailed on the steamer Mississippi. == The stock market was firm and higher.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Rain, turning to snow; much colder. Temperature yester-

The Cycling Show which will begin at the Madison Square Garden next Saturday night promises easily to eclipse all previous exhibitions of the kind. The managers and manufacturers are using every effort to outdo each other in the display of their wares. Some of the new wheels to be exhibited are models of strength and lightness, and show a wonderful all-round-improvement even over the cycles in general use last year. Some of the racing wheels really look too delicate to bear the weight of the average rider, but they are stronger than they look, and they will withstand an astonishing amount of wear and tear. The finest and stoutest material is now used extensively in the body of the machines, and this accounts for the wonderful strength of these fragile-looking wheels.

Every citizen honestly anxious for the reform of the abuses that now disgrace the government of New-York will approve of the principal features of the Police Justice bill submitted to the Committee of Seventy yesterday afternoon by the sub-commission intrusted with the duty of drafting the measure. It provides, among other things, that all magistrates must be lawyers of at least ten years' standing, which will prevent the elevation to the Bench of those saloon-keepers and ward-heelers whom Tammany has been in the habit of foisting upon this community as police justices. It likewise aims at reducing in a considerable degree the extravagance in connection with the appointment and remuneration of the court clerks and attachés, by means of which the city is burdened with altogether unnecessary expenditures. And it finally proposes that all authority of the justices now in office should cease at midnight on April 30 next, leaving the way clear for the appointment of a board of new magistrates who will enjoy the respect and confidence of the people of New-York.

Unless all signs fail the condition of affairs in Brooklyn in regard to the prospects of a strike on the trolley lines has taken on a serious aspect. Yesterday a conference between of-ficials of the chief company and representatives of its employes was held, and no satisfactory result came of it. The company insisted that it could not yield to any of the demands of the men, for the reason that concession would increase the expenses for the year more than it could stand. Any increase in running expenses or any loss incurred by a tie-up of the roads could not be borne by the company, and it was intimated pretty strongly that eventually the burden would fall on the employes. The men presented revised demands, and they were refused with the understanding that this was the final answer of the company. Excited meetings of the labor assemblies were held last night, and it is thought not unlikely that a strike will be ordered to-morrow or the next day. Meanwhile the Brooklyn police are making preparations to cope with any outbreaks of violence

Lord Randolph Churchill, according to the cable dispatches which we publish to-day, is slowly sinking, and it is apparent that not merely the days but the hours are numbered of this brilliant politician, who remains on record as having attained the dignity of Leader of the House of Commons at an earlier age than any Englishman save William Pitt. His career has resembled the flight of a meteor. For if his

in Tory Cabinets first as Secretary of State for India and then as Chancellor of the Exchequer was startling in its rapidity, so, too, was the suddenness of his political extinction. And it must be regarded as an irony of fate that the | Institute is aided in so doing with a liberal subyoung man who during the general election of 1886 applied to Mr. Gladstone the brutal epithet of "an old man in a hurry" should now be wrecked and broken by overhaste, while the "old man" still floats serene after having enjoyed since the insult was hurled at his venerable head seven of the most resplendent and potent years of his life.

Class in outdoor sports is a topic which is proving a difficult one for the rule-makers of the sporting world to decide. It is worrying our baseball, football, athletic, bicycling and rowing men, yet each respective association continues to handle the problem rather tenderly. If a man makes his living out of any branch of sport he cannot lay honest claim to amateurism in any other branch of sport. If a man is a profes sional earsman, this fact should prevent him from competing as an amateur in any other branch of sport, and the same rule should apply to all other pastimes. The controversy over Johnson's starting in the skating championships is not a dignified one.

#### THE TENNESSEE CONSPIRACY.

The pretext for the conspiracy to defraud the Republican Governor of Tennessee out of his election is a general charge that illegal votes were east for him. Under the statutes all citizens between the ages of twenty-one and fifty. unless specially exempted, must produce polltax receipts before they can be allowed to vote. The Democrats assert that the law was not complied with in Republican counties, and that the tax receipts were not called for at the pollingplaces. There is no charge of bailot-box stuffing or of miscounting in those counties. The only irregularity which is made the ground of unseating Mr. Evans is neglect to produce poll-tax

The controversy serves to illustrate old-time Democratic methods of disfranchising negro voters. The poll-tax requirement was introduced in Tennessee, Georgia and other Southern States because it was assumed that a majority of the negroes would not pay a tax ranging from 50 cents to \$2 for the privilege of voting. Then the production of the receipt was made an additional condition of citizenship, because it was taken for granted that negroes paying the poll tax would either lose their receipts or would be willing to sell them. Both of these measures, which were primarily designed for the disfranchisement of the blacks, have become notorious sources of corruption, venality and irregularity in black counties. Candidates and campaign committees pay the poll taxes and obtain the receipts, which are supplied to voters on Election Day. Whenever the election officers are disposed to pad out the vote in the interest of the party in power they allow the same receipt to be presented by gangs of voters. A comparison of the vote cast in strong Democratic counties with the records of poll-tax payments proves that the ring managers themselves have been committing on a large scale the irregularitles for which they hold their opponents re-With characteristic audacity they sponsible. have deliberately made an issue of a class of election informalities with which they are themselves identified, and have exposed themselves to well-founded counter-charges of ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent counting.

The leaders of this conspiracy are the oil in spectors holding lucrative offices, which yield \$12,000 a year with only nominal service. The men having these offices are the political managers, and they desire reappointment. If Governor Turney be allowed to hold over pending an investigation, they will secure an additional term of office. Not only do they want to make all the money possible out of politics, but they also are anxious to suppress all the scandals in State politics, and some of these are very bad. In the latter policy they are abetted by the penitentiary ring, which has entered into contracts for the erection of a building to cost over \$1,000,000, when perhaps \$300,000 is available for it from an appropriation of \$600,000. ring-masters, who are shouting themselves hoarse over the suppression of poll-tax receipts in East Tennessee and cracking the whip over the Democratic majority in the Legislature, are politicians of the worst class, who are tainted with foul scandals in State affairs.

Honest Democrats throughout the South are recoiling against the outrage about to be consummated in Tennessee. Henry Watterson in 'The Louisville Courier-Journal," Clark Howell in "The Atlanta Constitution," and many other representative editors are warning the Tennessee Democrats that they are adopting a policy which will deepen and widen the lines of cleavage in the Solid South. Twenty-ene Democratic journals in the State are condemning the plot in the most outspoken and fearless way. From a Republican point of view, nothing could be more timely and useful than this campaign of outrage, revolution and crime, for it will tend with destructive force to break up the Democracy in the South. Henry Clay Evans is a good Republican who has won a gallant fight, and he ought not to be cheated out of a well-earned victory. But there will be large and adequate compensations for Republicans if the conspiracy against him be completely successful.

### DESTROYING A PLAGUE.

When the invention of antitoxic serum was first announced, there seemed reason to hope that it would prove an effective remedy for one of the deadliest ills to which mortal flesh is heir. Subsequent developments strengthened this hope into confidence. To-day, confidence has become certainty. The remarkable testimony of Dr. Kinyoun in Washington last week must convince the most sceptical that the new treatment of diphtheria is of the greatest possible value. In cases of the disease without other complications, he assures us, antitoxin is practically a sure cure. The death rate is reduced to zero, And where there are complications of other diseases, as is often the case, the remedy is still so effective as to lessen the mortality by more than one-half. Similar reports also come from the Austrian Government, under whose patron age the remedy is being widely used. In Trieste for years past the death rate among diphtheria patients has been from 44 to 50 per cent. On August 24 last the authorities began dispensing antitoxin gratis; and since that date the death rate in hospitals has been less than 23 per cent, and in private practice less than 7 per cent. In the Bukowina the death rate has by the same means been reduced from 63 to 15 per cent, and in other parts of the Empire similar results, and some even more favorable, are recorded. With such achievements in the first year of its existence, the antitoxin treatment certainly seems to be, as Dr. Kinyoun says, at par with that of vaccination for smallpox.

For two principal reasons it seems desirable that the manufacture and use of this remedy should, as Dr. Kinyoun urges, be under Governmental-or municipal-patronage. One is, that thus its benefits may most widely be enjoyed its benefits may be withheld from those who pose unreasonable charges. If New-Yorkers had

need it most. In Austria, as we have said, the

rise to the highest offices of the Crown-he sat | Imperial Government is dispensing it gratis. In France the Pasteur Institute is giving it outmost appropriately, since this and all similar discoveries are ultimately to be credited to the epoch-making researches of M. Pasteur-but the sidy from the Government. There is no good their carriage charges, if they have beneficent work, as some have already done. There are the strongest reasons why they should. The work belongs to them as much as that of quarantine, of food inspection, of sanitary regulation of streets and buildings. It is a work and that is one of the chief functions of Government.

The other main reason for official supervision is that thus will a supply of antitoxin of standard quality be assured. We have said that the process of manufacture is a slow and elaborate one. But at the price at which the product is now sold it is enormously profitable. There is serious danger, therefore, that many will enter upon the manufacture of it as a money-making and could procure all sorts of small services enterprise; that in seeking to increase their profits they will relax the scrupulous care which | paratively small number of years the fee sys should be observed in every stage and detail of the work; and that thus the market will be stocked with antitoxin of various makes and various qualities, some of it as good as can be. and some of it perhaps worthless, if not actually injurious. More than one valuable remedy has in that way suffered much discredit and been the cause of much serious harm. Dr. Brown-Sequard's "elixir of life" furnishes a case in point. Doubtless far too much was claimed for it. But the chief trouble was that reckless experimenters everywhere tried to make it. produced compounds as ineffectual for the purpose as so much milk and water. Others made virulent poisons, causing illness and death. So the whole business fell under a ban. Yet there is little doubt that, as the eminent Professer Poehl, of St. Petersburg, has recently said, the active principle of the "clixir" is one of the most valuable agents known for promoting intraorganic oxidation, and thus alding the system in its resistance to the changes of "old age," Antitoxin is too valuable a remedy to be in any way discredited, or withheld from general use. Its quality ought to be as absolutely assured that they had behaved no worse than the armies as that of the metal in a gold dollar, and it of all civilized Powers have done under similar ought to be placed within the reach of every circumstances. They had been made furious by person in the land. If that is done, it seems one of the most destructive of all diseases will soon become practically extinct.

### A NIGHT SESSION.

They were discussing pension bills at a night session of the House of Representatives. The particular case under consideration when the debate suddenly became het and sparks began to fly was the case of General McClernand. It was Jones of Virginia who produced the initial friction which thereafter rapidly developed caloric, and he did it by making the point of no quorum. Mr. Springer deemed this to be a sinister interference, and it aroused his indignation. He denounced the conduct of Democrats from Southern States whose persistent hostility to the practice of pensioning Union soldiers in part accounted, as he said, for the fact that the next Congress would contain only thirteen Democrats from Northern States, and for the probability that the LVth Congress would contain none at all. Brief remarks on a side issue having been interchanged, Jones of Virginia took the floor. In the spirit of that chivalry which even a protracted residence in the South seldom or never imparts to Northern men, Jones of Virginia by way of an exerdium summoned the House to an inspection and review of Mrs. Logan's social habits, and having thus made a prosperous beginning delicately proceeded to deliver a panegyric upon his own sufferings and achievements in the Confederate Army. He alluded with deep emotion to the days and nights which he had passed in trenches, while Northern pensioners were lying snug in bed; and finally, "drawing himself up," as the dispatches inform us, into the attitude appropriate to a peroration, he declared that he was still as proud of the cause of the Confederate States of America, though it went down in defeat, as h a mere boy, he defended it in arms. There are many Southern veterans who are as proud today as they ever were of the valor and fortitude with which the Confederate cause was sustained through four years of devastating warfare; and their sentiments are generally shared by Northern men. We now learn from Jones of Virginia that his admiration is not so confined. He wastes his soul in Congress. His place is beside the Rev. Mr. Cave, likewise of Virginia, and his true vocation is to fire the Southern heart at the foot of a Confederate monument, Jones of Virginia having relinquished the floor, Champ Clark of Missouri embraced the opportunity to catch the Speaker's eye. It is always a satisfaction to remember that Champ's heart beats warmly for his native land, and every fresh assurance that it vibrates to the music of the Union enhances the pleasure. But we regret to say that on this occasion his horizon was somewhat too close to his desk. If the reproaches which he addressed to Jones of Virginia conveyed an erroneous impression, the fault is his, for he expressly stated that Jones of Virginia had stabbed him in the back with pension speeches, in consequence of which he had gone down to his political death. It is true that he perfunctorily associated the resentment of other corpses with his own, but somehow he did not attain unto the grace and distinction of exceriating Jones of Virginia in a representative capacity. His speech was an acknowledgment that his personal withers had been severely wrung, and little more. The infelicity of Champ Clark's position is that, like all other slaughtered Democrats in Northern and border States, he has surrendered the keeping of such respectable convictions as he may have had to care of his Southern colleagues, and counted that moral loss a political gain. Let us hope that he and the rest of the slain will at least succeed in recovering their self-respect, whether or not they ever recover their seats in Congress.

CONTRASTS IN NEW-YORK. This is a queer town in many ways. News papers are extremely cheap here. The New-York newspapers give to their readers a marvellous fund of information and instruction for ridiculously low price. Transportation is cheap in this metropolis. Any one can travel many miles here by elevated trains, by cablecars, or in the upper part of the city by trolleys for a nickel. The frugal and judicious purchaser in our markets can procure food at prices which compare favorably with the prices in any other markets of the world. Clothing of all kinds, cotton goods of all kinds, hats, boots and shoes, the things which men and wonien wear, can be bought in New-York City at reasonable and moderate figures. But rents below Fifty-ninthst, are out of all reasonable proportion, especially for small flats and small houses. The gas companies, the bakers, the coal dealers, the ice companies and the telephone companies, as well as the landlords who own small flats and small ly, and by a process that makes it costly. And riages are grotesquely excessive. New York is diphtheria is a disease that rages most among a city of the strangest contrasts. In many ways dispensation the remedy can be distributed at a for cheapness. But in certain things monopolies merely nominal cost, there is reason to fear that and combinations enjoy free sway, and they im-

papers, for food, for clothing, for hats, for shoes, for transportation in elevated trains, in cable-cars and in trolley-cars, they might be tolerably well satisfied with life; but when they come to pay their rentals, their coal, bread and ice bills, their gas bills, and reason why the municipal, State and Federal carriage charges to meet, and when they ingovernments here should not take up the same dulge in theatrical amusements and buy seats at the theatres, they find that the chief city of America is in many things a highly unsatisfactory place to live in. Our taxpayers are compelled to pay enormous sums for the cleaning of the streets, but they do not get clean streets. purely for the promotion of the public welfare. They pay an immense amount for the lighting of the streets, but the streets of New-York are dark and gloomy in comparison with those of Paris and some other European cities.

One of the curses of life in New-York is the morbid and precipitate growth of the fee system. Not many years ago New-Yorkers could travel on the railroad lines, could eat meals at the hotels and restaurants in this city, could get their clothes brushed and their boots blackened. for reasonable recompense, but within a comtem has become a serious burden and affliction in New-York life. Waiters in the restaurants, porters in the hotels, attendants on railroad trains, all sorts of people who render small services expect immoderate fees and tips, and will not render satisfactory service unless they get them. The enjoyment of life depends largely on small things. The extremely swift and disquieting development of the fee and tip system with in a few years has magnified enormously the terrors of existence in this metropolis. After the people of New-York have overcome and set aside entirely the blackmall, the extortion and the oppression of Tammany Hall they will probably feel inclined to enter upon a united movement to suppress the evils and abuses of the fee and flp system.

HORRORS IN THE EASTERN WAR. Soon after the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese, contradictory reports were made concerning the conduct of the victorious troops. The overwhelming mass of testimony, coming from sources generally most trustworthy, was the unmentionable atrocities perpetrated upon entirely reasonable to expect that what is now their countrymen by the Chinese, and they had taken stern vengeance therefor. Perhaps some irresponsible camp-followers had done worse If so, they would be punished. Doubtless, regrettable acts had been committed; but inexcusable, none. One witness, however, Mr. James Creelman, the correspondent of "The World," testified differently. He declared that the Japanese troops had been guilty of wanton and horrible butcheries; that for several days the place had been given over to indiscriminate slaughter in cold blood, and that the officers of the army had made no apparent attempt to check the

devillish work On the face of it, the former version seem so vastly more credible that it was generally accepted as correct. Even those whose sympathies have been against Japan hesitated to be lieve the frightful indictment made against her soldiers in the latter. Unfortunately such judgment now seems to have been too optimistic. Later reports establish, what we are for the sake of humanity reluctant to confess, that the story of wanton massacre, as told by Mr. Creelman, was substantially correct. The one witness, to his credit be it said, spoke truly; the others, probably under compulsion, did not venture to teil the whole truth, though some of them have since done so. Port Arthur was, after all, a scene of outrage and butchery, of which both sexes and all ages were the victims. The Japanese soldiers themselves did the awful work, and their commanders could not or would not, or at any rate did not, restrain them. Great as the provocation had been, it was no excuse for such deeds. Port Arthur is a name which the friends

of Japan will not wish henceforth to remember. That the whole Japanese army has permanently degenerated into savagery, or that Japanese civilization has been proven a sham, is not, however, indicated. There is no reason to suppose though it might not be judicious to permit them that the people of Japan regard the Port Arthur horrors with approval. And there is little fear that such scenes will be repeated. On no other occasion in all the war do the Japanese seem to have acted with needless cruelty. On the other hand, they have been flotably humane, They have cared for wounded Chinese prisoners just as tenderly as for their own men. Their hospitals are praised in the highest terms by friend and foe alike. And wherever they have marched on Chinese soil they have so conducted themselves that they have been welcomed by the people as deliverers from the oppression of the pordes from Peking. The one exception, the one solitary blot on their record, is that of Port Arthur, and it is hopelessly black and ineffaceable. It will be remembered with nothing but horror and remorse, as are the acts of other armies, English, French and German; yes, and perhaps American, too. War is devilish, at best. And in all men there seems to be a latent strain of tiger's blood, which now and then asserts itself. When it does break loose, there is little to choose between Cawnpore and Port Arthur and the boulevards of Paris.

### CHICAGO AND DRESS SUITS.

The gentleman who attended the New Year's Day reception at the White House attired in evening dress has plunged Chicago into a state of eager excitement. The papers of the city have given over for the time the discussion of the decadence of New-York, and have taken un the question whether there is any time limit to the wearing of the traditional evening dress suit. That the press of the Western metropolis should deem this question worthy of serious discussion is in itself an interesting fact. Time was and not so very long ago, either-when a serious treatment of the subject would have exposed a Chicago editor to the indignant scorn of his readers. And even now, we have no doubt, many a loyal citizen of Chicago regards the appearance of these articles as proof positive that Chicago is becoming effete like unto New-York. But many other representative Chicagoans if we may be permitted to use a word coined in Chicago-will see in the discussion an indication that, as a metropolis, Chicago is "no slouch," but is in it with the biggest toad in the puddle. Which of these two views is the correct one

we will not venture to say. We simply record the fact that the discussion of the dress suit is on in Chicago, and every citizen of that lively town is following it with the same eager in terest that he usually gives to the subject of dressed hogs. We need not say, of course, that the views put forth by the papers are breezyno view devoid of breeze, not to say wind, is ever allowed to appear in a Chicago papernor that there is a considerable diversity of opinion on the subject; for it is the glory of the Chicago press that it never agrees on anything except that New-York is one of the meanest no-account towns on the footstool. "The Chieago "Times." in spite of its democratic traditions, not only notices the question, but gravely houses below Fifty-ninth-st., are extortionate in largues that the wearing of a dress suit in dayby the people. Antitoxin is manufactured slow- their demands. The rates for cabs and car- light is not to be excused on any ground. And it elaborates this point with such a fulness of knowledge and wealth of detail as to give color poor people. Unless, therefore, by Governmental it rivals any city in the world for comforts and to the suspicion that it has recently imported a society editor from "Lunnon," or, at least, New-York. We are convinced that no true Chicago man could take such an un-American position. only to consider the ruling prices here for news-For are we not a Nation of freemen? And may

not a freeman wear what he pleases at any time of the day or night?

"The Chicago Herald" shows as great a familiarity as "The Times" with the traditions of the effete monarchies; but, unlike "The Times," it finds in them the most ample justification for the wearing of a dress suit in the daytime. "Dress," it says, "Is not a matter of hour. No woman can be presented to any royal personage "in the afternoon except in what is called in "this fresh country 'evening dress.' No man can "attend mass said by the Pope at 6 o'clock in the morning except in what is literally termed "in these provinces 'evening dress' or 'dinner "dress." The President of the French Republic "always wears a swallowtail at State functions, 'no matter at what hour of morning or evening they occur. What the Queen of England, the "Pope at Rome and a Frenchman at the head of the State do not know about hours and dress is scarcely worth talking about."

We think the sympathies of Chicago will be with the views of "The Herald." We may soon, indeed, expect to hear of our dear friend, Eugene Field, coming down to breakfast in a dress suit. And what Eugene does always goes in Chicago.

Captain Schmittberge" has gone above the Harlem. Some of his associates are in a fair way to make an early journey still further to the northward and remain there for a considerable period.

The nomination of Mr. Elkins for United States Senator, which guarantees his election by the Republican Legislature of West Virginia, is a gratifying incident of the past week. Mr. Elkins has already had wide experience and rendered valuable service in the field of National politics, and in that regard is well equipped for the place which he will fill after March 4. But in addition to this general qualification, he is in a large degree representative of the material and political advancement of his State, and therefore especially fitted to the new duties with which it in-

Having had a sample of what he can do, the people of New-York will be glad to read more messages from Mayor Strong.

An international athletic tournament between the best amateurs of New-York and London seems assured. The meeting will in all probability take place at Manhattan Field in September. This meeting will do much to rescue track and field sports from oblivion. Each faction looks at the question in a square, sportsmanlike manner, and there seems to be small chance of quibbling.

Dr. H. K. Carroll's statistics of religious bodies in the United States, published in The Tribune Almanac, show the existence of 164,805 organizations, divided among more than 160 denominations. He sums up these denominations into forty-three classes by grouping in another table all divisions of Baptists, Methodists, etc., together. The total membership of the churches he puts down at something over 19,000,000. The number of church edifices, their seating capacity and the value of church property, also are included in the tables. The Almanac contains a targe amount of information relative to the organization and officers of the different churches and religious, charitable and benevolent so-

Congress is a heavier weight on Mr. Cleveland's hands than even the President expected.

The Lighthouse Board has at last determined to re-establish the light at Sands Point, L. I. No apparent reason for discontinuing it has been forthcoming, except economy of the Holman type. The light is a necessity for safe navigation of the Sound, and since it was put out great inconvenience and danger have been experienced by shipmasters. They have loudly demanded its restoration, and finally have been successful in their appeal. The lighthouses along our coasts are bad places for Holmanism to work on.

In intervals of his annotation of the Homeric epos, and his translation of the Horatian odes and epodes, Mr. Gladstone finds leisure to give the English public his opinions on preaching, and it need not be said that they are good ones, worthy to be heeded by preachers everywhere, to give form and pressure to the whole body of the parsons are not severe enough on their congregations. They let them off too easily, staying them with the flagons and comforting them with the apples of a yielding and excusatory Gospel. "They do not." he says, "sufficiently "lay upon the souls and consciences of their "héarers their moral obligations and probe their hearts and bring up their whole lives and actions "to the bar of conscience." All this is very easily said, but the corrective may not be so easily found. The delinquencies of parishioners are not uniform. The denunciation which would fit one like a jersey jacket would hang upon another like a gunnybag on a travelling cat, having no fitness of relation or association whatever. This might be got around in a measure by taking up one sinner after another and giving undivided attention to his case; but if the congregation were large the circuit would not be completed during the ecclesiastical year. And it is not to be denied that it would introduce a somewhat monotonous tone into the service. Perhaps the best direction for good preaching is for the preacher to speak "as it is given unto him," remembering his place and obligations, and that "the word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of "sliver," while every other sort of discourse, no matter what theory it is founded upon, is of widely different similitude.

Secretary Carlisle's Currency bill, like everything else that he touches, went to smash at the first chance.

Senator Gorman at last accounts was searching through his old mail to see if by any chance could have overlooked a dinner invitation from the White House like the one that Mr. Hill received. Mr. Gorman is unwilling to believe that Mr. Cleveland would pass the harmony ple around without giving him a chance at it.

It is to be hoped that the custom of reinforcing theological argument with buildog pistols and bowle-knives will not spread among Kentucky parsons, notwithstanding that one of them has availed himself of these aids to religious discussion. Luckily the stiff-necked and perverse limb of Satan into whom he was endeavoring to instil correct and orthodox principles got off with no more serious casualty than a mutilation of the bootleg, which the ministrations of the local cordwainer can readily restore. But it might have been different. The Kentuckian. whether parson or layman, is generally acted upon by obscure local conditions, climatic or social, and shoots to kill, so that the bloodless ending of this particular controversy will stand out as an unusual incident in the annals of the State. The parson will hereafter have no standing, theological or other, on account of his bad marksmanship and lack of argumentative readiness; but no one can deny that he has perpetuated Kentucky traditions and principles and followed those high old standards of conduct of which the State is so proud.

The adoption of the bicycle by the military authorities of Europe has led to a discussion now in progress at the War Departments of Berlin. Paris and Vienna as to how soldiers mounted on wheels are to comply with the strict regulations that prevail with regard to the saluting of their officers. Several accidents, ridiculous as well as serious in character, have already been caused in the German and French armies by military cyclists attempting when mounted to go through the prescribed form of salutation on meeting

their superiors, and it is urgent that some means should be devised of enabling a soldier while awheel to pay the customary honors to his commanders without running the risk of breaking his

#### PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. T. H. Sawyer, Dean Emeritus of the Divinity Department of Tufts College, is ninety-one years of age. During the war he was the editor of a paper published in this city called "The Christian Ambassador." He is one of the three oldest Universalist ministers now living, the order being, the Rev. Dr. Lucius R. Page, the historian of Cambridge: Dr. Sawyer, and the Rev. Elmer Hewett.

Among the patients of Father Kneipp, of Woerig hofen, Germany, is His Highness the Rajah of Boroda, India. He goes barefoot about the place at certain hours, by command of the priest.

Sir Oswald Walter Brierly, the marine artist, who died recently in London, accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh on his trip around the world and the Prince of Wales on his journey up the Nile. Lieutenant Ignacio Marquez of the Mexican Army

who is visiting Washington, has this to say about his country. "The condition of Mexico, despite the depreciation of our currency, is that of a prosperous depreciation of our currency, is that of a prosperous nation. Imported goods that have to be paid for on a gold basis are very high. The suit of clothes I am wearing, of English cloth, cost me 30 in Mexican money. The common people, who do not indulge in imported articles, do not suffer by reason of a debased dollar, for they can buy just as much of home products with a silver dollar as they ever could. The peons, who are the laboring class, are utterly ignorant about financial matters. They are in debt all their lives and never expect to be otherwise. The land owners furnish them with supplies, for which they pay at the rate of about 25 cents for a day's labor, but never get even with the landlord. As long as they are in debt they can't quit his service. Give them enough pulque to drink and they are content."

General Lew Wallace makes the following state ment in "The Washington Post": "I have been represented as desiring the establishment of what has been called a 'College of Immortals,' but I never been called a 'College of Immortals, but I never had any such intention. Several months ago I came to Washington and went to the Congressional Library for the purpose of making some researches in astrolosy. I told Mr. Spofford that I would be greatly obliged if he could place me where I could have comparative solitude, and he gave me a seat in a quiet corner. My hopes for an uninterrupted time of study. Rowever, were not realized. People would come around that way and see me working there, and to my intense surprise they not only examined my books, but they stood behind me and looked over my shoulder at what I was writing. This suggested to me the idea that in the great Congressional Library it would be a good idea to set aside some place for some fifteen or twenty, or perhaps more, of the men who have been distinguished in the fields of literature and science, where they could conduct their researches without disturbance. As information to be found nowhere else so easily accessible can be had here. I believed the idea would be really of benefit to the people. I had no idea of establishing a counterpart of the French Academy, as I realized that such an institution could not fourlish in this country. What is more, I did not suggest the name of the immortals. That was purely the product of the newspaper men. Of course, as I an, the author of the idea, I do not think I will be able to be one of the favored fevere who all the bill be a success." had any such intention. Several months ago I co

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The deadly bobsled is gathering in a dismal list of victims during the present coasting season. It is even more relentless in its slaughter than modern

A Sufferer.—"Here's a fel'er," said Plodding Pete, who had been indulging in literature, "wot says dere's too much labor agitation in dis country," "Pat's wot dete is," replied Meandering Mike. "I suffers from it meself. Every time I think of labor it agitates me."—(Washington Star.

Many requests having been made for the repetiion of certain symphonies played by the Chicago Orchestra during the last three years, Mr. Theodore Thomas, the conductor, announced that he would repeat that symphony which received the greatest number of votes. The symphony thus select the music-lovers of Chicago and played last Saturday was Tschalkowsky's No. 5, in E-minor.

"What did you get at your last place?"

New Cook-A box of gloves and several pieces of nice jewelry, but the lady went through my trunk and recovered them before I got away.—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

A telegram from Tacoma, Wash, probably the invention of a practical joker, announces that a member of the Washington Legislature is about to introduce the following resolution:

Whereas. There being a great agitation throughout the United States on account of the establishing of an ablegate or delegate of an ecclesistical power within the boundaries of the United ing of an ablegate or designate of the United states of America; and Whereas, it is believed that Monsignor Satolit, the said ablegate, or delegate of the Pope of Rome, is a menace to our free institutions; therefore, belt Resolved, By the Washington Legislature, that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to have said representatives in Congress be requested to have said representative of said ecclesiastical power removed beyond the shores of the United States of America.

The Board of Supervisors of the Boston public chools has reported in favor of vertical, instead of slant, handwriting. The report states that the adoption of vertical handwriting in a number of European schools has proved to be a remedy for

various physical defects, and that it has the indorsement of a number of international hygienic The board therefore makes these recommendations: "That vertical penmanship be introduced at once

into a certain number of schools designated for the purpose, and that it be permitted in all the schools

"That all pupils, in writing, face the desk se that a line joining the shoulders shall be parallel with the front edge of the desk. That all paper used in teaching writing be

ented with a single line, as for ordinary correspondence.

"I conclude that's a fly," said the young trout,
"You are quite right, my dear," answered its
mother: "but you mustn't jump at conclusions. It
is a fly, but I doubt if God made it."—(Smith, Gray
& Co.'s Illustrated Monthly.

"But," said the Judge to a lady who was a witness. "did you not tell me you were thirty when you appeared before me two years ago?" "I think it very likely," she replied, smilingly acknowledging her falsehood, and not at all abashed. "I am not one of those women who say one thing to-day and another thing to-morrow."

His Mistake-Weman-That rocking-chair you

His Mistake—Weman—That rocking-chair you sold me is a fraud.
Second-Hand Dealer—How's dot?
"The rockers are not even and, as you rock it keeps moving sideways all over the room."
"Mein Cracious! I haf made a meestake, und sent you von new patent rocker varranted nod to vear oud de carpet all in von place. Dot kind costs two tollars more."
"Huh! Well, it's your mistake, and I won't pay the two dollars, and I won't send it back—so there."—(New-York Weekly.

In a Cattaraugus (N. Y.) tar-and-feathers case the other day the plaintiff's lawyer described his client's

experience as follows: "And thereupon some person then and there assembled applied a quantity of coaltar to the person of the said Blowers, and after applying the said tar to various parts of his per-son... afterward decorated, beautified and adorned the person of the said Blowers with a large quantity of hens' feathers, worth to the value of \$1, and after, and in other ways, and by other Christian and egitimate methods, remonstrating with the said lowers for his evil practices, invited and urged the said Blowers to depart from the town of Humphrey, which said Blowers then and there proceeded to do with great speed, scattering hens' feathers and dropping coal-tar and profanity at every jump."

and dropping coal-tar and profanity at every jump.

Woman seems now to have a task before her in which we fear greatly she will fail. Report goes that female football teams will shortly contest in public, and the problem is now, on the one hand, to make the performance graceful, and, on the other, not to spoil the game. Those who have witnessed the modern developments of that noble sport will probably doubt whether even women will be able to harmonize such conflicting aims. Into this question we will not enter. Whether the real game played by women is a graceful or a disgraceful sight, Mrs. Grundy must decide, and whether the game played in a lady-like manner is worth looking at will doubtless soon be settled by the polite frequenters of the football field, who, we may be sure, will not be backward in expressing their opinion.—(British Medical Journal.

The Indianapolis people say their public sch are not what they ought to be. boy recently spelled agency "ageshuncy"; and another boy, who was asked to define and illustrate the word "antedates," replied as follows: "Antedates means going before. The policeman ante-

A few days ago the little son of a well-known physician was entertaining a playmate at his father's house. As children will, they ransacked every nook and corner of the building. Their curiosity led them to explore the recesses of a closet in which the doctor keeps his instruments and other personal effects, among which is a complete skeleton. The strange boy was frightened when he first beheld the grinning remnant of what once had been a human being and started to run away. The doctor's son, however, had seen the skeleton so often that he entertained for it only that feeling of contempt begotten by familiarity, and in a little while succeeded in so allaying the fears of his companion that the youngster began to handle the thing and rattle its dry bones. "Where did your father get it?" he finally asked. "I don't know," was the reply; "but I guess it was his first patient, for he's had it an awith least time."—(Butte Miner.